BLOODY CHOLERA RIOTS.

A MOB OF IGNORANT RUSSIANS DO BAT-TLE WITH TROOPS.

TOLD THAT THE DOCTORS WERE POISONING THE CHOLERA PATIENTS SIXTY OF THE RIOTERS KILLED AND HUNDREDS WOUNDED.

here from Tashkend, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Syr-Darya, report that news in regard to serious riots which occurred in that place on July 6 in connection with the cholera epidemic has been suppressed by the Government, the strictest censorship being exercised in the matter.

From these letters it is learned that the native Sarts, believing that the doctors were poisoning patients who were suffering from cholera, be came greatly excited. The wildest rumors were current of the cruelties inflicted by the physicians in causing the immediate death of the patients, and Lord Leitrim, who was shot and killed on April 2, these stories had the effect of arousing the fury of the people to the highest pitch. Five thousand of the Sarts suddenly invaded the Russian quarter of the town and attacked and wrecked the residence of Deputy Governor Poutinstsoff, who fled on the approach of the howling mob. He was pursued and overtaken in the street by a large crowd, who mercilessly vented their fury on him. He was surrounded on all sides by enemies, and was maltreated in a terrible man-

He pleaded for mercy, but his appeals were in vain, and at length he was flung to the ground, and, after being trampled upon by the rioters, was assailed with a shower of stones until life had been beaten out of him and his features had been mu tilated beyond recognition.

The authorities having become aware of the state of affairs in the town, a body of troops was burried to the scene of the attack on the Deputy Governor, under orders to adopt the most rigorous measures in dealing with the rioters. Arriving at the place where the defiant Sarts were ass the troops opened fire, killing several of them The Sarts were armed with pistols and daggers, and, nothing daunted by the deadly fire poured into them, held their ground and made a des perate resistance to the soldiers.

The two forces closed, and a furious hand-tohand geht resulted, the maddened Sarts, when their pistols had been emptied, slashing furiously about with their daggers. The drilled and better armed soldiers were unable to overcome their fanatical opponents, and additional troops had to be sent to their assistance. They were reinforced by a body of Cossacks, with whose aid they finally succeeded in quelling the riot.

The Sarts were not disheartend by this repulse and soon took steps to resume the attack. They collected around the mosques, and set about the work of converting them into temporary forts. A large number of soldiers were dis patched to the scene of the new disorders, and attempted to dislodge the rioters from their strongholds. The Sarts made a sturdy resistance, and fired from loopholes, with telling effect, upon the invaders. The troops at last concen trated their forces and, making a grand assault, triumphant y carried the mosques. The fighting inside the structures was of the most desperate and sanguinary character. Although the Sarts found that they could not cope with their military opponents, no quarter was asked for nor was any given, and they fell by scores before the weapons of the soldiers. Sixty of the Sarts were killed, and hundreds were wounded, many of them seriously. The soldiers, too, suffeed heavily the Pussian less being tifteen killed and of them seriously. The soldiers, too, suffered heavily, the Russian loss being fifteen killed and

Many wounded.

Many arrests have been made, and there is no doubt that an example will be made of all those convicted of compilety in the riots. It is feared that there may be a renewal of the troubles, and precautions are being taken by the officials.

CHOLERA INCREASING IN MOSCOW. SEVERAL CASES IN THE PRISON AT TOMSK-AN

OUTBREAK OF THE PLAGUE IN BURMAH. London, Aug. 1 .- The "Standard's" St. Petersburg

correspondent says: "Although no official report has been made of cholera cases in Moscow, I am informed that the disease is increasing there, and serious fears are entertained that there will be an outbreak of dis-

The "Times" announces that cholera has braken out in Toungoo, Burmah, saying: "Many shops have been closed on account of the death of the owners, and business is almost at a standstill. Many of the nhabitants are quitting the town. The outbrenk was due to the filthy condition of the town.

st. Petersburg, Aug. 1.-Cholern has made its appearance in the prison at Tomsk, capital of the Gov-erament of that name in West Siberia. Already ten ported by the prison authorities.

Naples, Aug. 1.—The British steamer Albany, from Tagaorog, which was reported to have sailed from Malta on Saturday with two cases of cholera on board, arrived to day at Torre Annuariata, in this province, she reported that two deaths from cholera had occurred during the voyage.

MR. GLADSTONE IMPROVING.

ALLOWED TO LEAVE HIS BED, THOUGH STILL CONFINED TO HIS ROOM.

London, Aug. 1 .- Mr. Gladstone passed a good night, for Andrew Charle, his physician, called upon him at noon to-day. After his visit the physician said to the representative of the Associated Press that he was isfled with the progress toward recovery made by Mr. Gladstone, but that the latter was not yet entirely rid of his cold, and must spend at least another day in his bedroom. Mr. Gladstone is permitted, however, however, to receive those of his colleagues who call upon him on urgent business.

was seen by the Associated Press representative, to whom she said that Mr. Gindstone's progress thus far had been thoroughly satisfactory, adding that he was so for recovered that he had been allowed to leave his bed and dress, though he still, by order of Sir Andrew Chrice, kept to his room, where he had re-ceived several callers in the course of the day. At midnight Mr. Gladstone was reported to be feeling my.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CIRCULAR.

London, Aug. 1 .- Mr. Gladstone, in the circular to his Parliamentary supporters which was issued to day, urges them to attend the election for Spenker of the House of Commons on Thursday, and especially Impresses upon them the necessity of being present on Monday next, when the address is moved in reply to the speech from the brone.

AN EXHIBITION OF FEMININE ARTS. Paris, Aug. 1.-There was opened today at the Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysees, an international exhibition of feminine arts, under the pres dency of M. Georges Berger, Deputy. The Director General of the exhibition, M. Marius Vachon, said this afternoon, to the Associated Press correspondent: "The exhibition of jewelry exceeds in value that made on the Champ de Mars in 1889. It centains many curious objects which once belonged to celebra ed women of the past. The museums of Prague, Vienfia, London, Pesth, etc., have sent many contributions One of the most interesting features is the internationa history of feminine costume. Rosa Bonheur is the honorary president of the art section of the exhibition, and the mother of President Carnot fills a similar place in the educational section."

STATE OF THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE. London, Aug. 1 .- Mr. Henderson, Her Mjaesty's lost in Lancashire last year than in any other single year since the establishment of the cotton industry. In Oldham alone, where most of the spinning mills are limited dishilly concerns, the loss on the workings of the quarter ended on September 30, 1401 Superintending Inspector of Textile Industries, enterestimated at £100,000. This loss was the result in a great measure of fluctuations in the price of the raw material, and was more especially due to the heavy pagain in the Divorce Court to-day, when the petipp again in the Divorce Court to-day, when the petipp

opinion, is the growing tendency of private capitalists to withdraw from the business owing to the difficulty of competing with large companies owning enormous factories equipped with the most improved machinery factories equipped with the most improved machinery and appliances. The McKinley tariff is not, so far as nderson could gather, viewed with apprehensic by manufacturers on this side of the Atlantic. deranged trade, but it has also operated as a stimulus to invention. "There is another consideration," Mr. Henderson says. "Our climate gives us an important advantage as manufacturers of textile fabrics, of which no foreign tartiff can deprive us."

HELPED KILL TWO NOBLEMEN

ADMISSION OF A PRISONER AT GLASGOW.

ACCUSING HIMSELF OF COMPLICITY IN THE MURDER OF LORDS LEITRIM AND MOUNT-

MORRES AND OF CAREY, THE INFORMER. London, Aug. 1 .- A man named Anderson, who is confined in prison in Glasgow, has confessed to the authorities that he was implemed in the murder of 1878, while driving near his residence in Derry, Ireland. The prisoner also insists that he was concerned in the killing of Lord Mountmor Rusheen, County Mayo, Ireland, on September 25, 1880. He further says he was bired to assist the man who killed the Informer, James Carey.

The Prison Commissioners are carefully investigating the story of the man, whom they have subjected to a searching examination, and are endeavoring to secure proof of his statements. It has been ascertained that the prisoner is a lifelong criminal. He has often been convicted of offences. His intellect is weak. None of

and Lord Mountmorres, was ever caught. The first of the crimes to which the prisoner con-2, 1878. On that day Lord Leitrim, while driving near Milford, on the shore of Mulroy Bay, was shot by persons lying in ambush. His car driver was also that the decision has been reached to ask the advice killed, being struck in the face with a ball, and his chest and heart being riddled with shot; and his clerk received two wounds in the head, killing him. A point of view, and that that treaty is an imperial skull was fractured, and that the left side of his head | Cabinet here is to shift the responsibility gradually on

contained many shot and was much battered. His left arm was also fractured in two places. Lord Leitrim's servants, named Kincald, testified before the Corener at Milford that after the first shots were fired Lord Leitrim stepped down from the car. Kincald saw his master's struggle with his murderers from a distance of 250 yards. Two shots were fired on the road after Lord Leitrim left the car. The jury found a verdict of wilful murder against some per

The other murder in which, according to his con lession, the prisoner was implicated, that of Lord County Mayo, on September 25, 1880. Lord Mount and left that town to return to his residence. Ebo he was found lying in the road, with six bullet wounds, arried to the house of one Hugh Flanigan, which was 200 or 300 yards from the spot; but Flanigan, althoug he was told that it was possible the man might still be alive, refused to grant him admission. Lord Mount was a poor man, and had become unpopular owing to his unwillingness or inability to reduce rents He was also supposed to be about to Issue ejectment lecrees. To these causes he undoubtedly owed hi-

turned against some person or persons unknown. and a Town Councillor of Dublin, who furnished th information through which the persons who, on May 6, 1882, mardered Lord Frederick Cavendish, the He was executed at Newgate on December 17, 1sell.

THE RAISER WELCOMED TO COWES. WARSHIPS AND YACHTS GAYLY DECORATED IN

HIS HONOR-DRIVEN TO O'BORNE HOUSE. Cowes, Aug. 1 .- The harbor of Cowes at an early gayly decorated with bunting, which had gatheres a receive Emperor William of Germany, whose arrival here was hourly expected. At 9 o'clock the Admiralty yachi Fire Queen, having on board the Earl of Clanwilliam, commander at the Portsmouth station, and all the admirals and captains stationed there, steamed out of the harbor to meet the German Imperial yacht Kaiser Adler, on which Emperor William sailed from Wilhelmshaven. When off Sandown the Kaiser Adler and her escort, the German fronciad Beowulf, were sighted, and the usual salutes were cases of the discuss and eight deaths have been re-ported by the prison authorities. | fired. The Emperor was seen on the bridge of the Katser Adler. The flottlia passed Ryde at 11:25 Sclock and arrived here at noon. When off Spithead the warships stationed there gave the flotilla a roya

The weather had been dull and showery during the morning, but at the time the yachts arrived here the louds cleared away and the sun shone brightly. The eachts at anchor in the harbor presented a fine up pearance. Among them was the American steam yacht Ctowans, belonging to William West Durant, which was flying the United States flag. Looming up among the fleet were the Eritish Royal yacht Victoria and Affiert, Her Majesty's ship Bellerophon, and the German warship Moltke. Yacht club burgess representing clubs in France, Austria and Germany were also seen. The Emperor was received at the landingstage by Count von Hatzfeld, the German Ambassador

to England, and his suite.

Before coming ashore, the Emperor took a steam-barge and visited the Mohke. He were the undress iniform of a German admiral. The crew of the war At 4 o'clock this afternoon Miss Helen Gladstone ship was drawn up on the quarterdeck to receive him, and as he stepped abourd the Imperial saluswas given him. After having made an inspection of the vessel, the Emperor again appeared on deck in the undress uniform of a British admiral. He then reembarked on the burge, accompanied by Prince Henry of Prussia and his nides, and General von Wittleh, and proceeded to the royal yacht Alberta, on board of which he was received by the Duke of Connaught, who wore the uniform of a British general. After warm greetings had been exchanged, the Emperor and the Duke disembarked and were driven to Osborne House in an open carriage, drawn by the Queen's four grays. They were met at the entrance to Osborne House by guard of honor, composed of a detachment of the

Rife Brigade. Emperor William conversed with the Queen for an

Emperor William conversed with the Queen for an our and then returned to his yach. Later he wen suck to Osbarne House for dinner, which was served in the Indian room. There were twenty guests, including the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, edges Henry of Prussta and Princess Victoria of Chleswig Holstein.

The yacht racing will begin to-morrow. The race or the Queen's cup has the smallest number of eners of any of the races to be sailed, only seven yachts eing entered to compete for the prize, and of this number only two, the Meteor, Emperor William's acht and the Corsair, are bonn fide racers. The Emeror will take part in the race, abourd his yacht. London, Aug I.—Lord Salisbury and his wife have one to Osborne.

MR. BALFOUR'S SEAT IN PERIL

AN ALLEGATION THAT BRIBERY WAS RESORTED TO IN THE RECENT PLECTION. London, Aug. 1 .- A petition has been filed against

the return of the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour Member of Parliament for the East Division of Manchester, on the ground that bribery was resorted to in the election.

Mr. Balfbur is First Lord of the Treasury and Con servative leader in the House of Commons, and has represented the East Division of Manchester since

London, Aug. 1.-The Bonaparte divorce case, which

WAITING FOR THE PRESIDENT TO ACT. ATTITUDE OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT IN

REGARD TO THE CANAL TOLLS DESPUTE. Ottawa, Aug. 1.-From the highest official circles It is learned that the Dominion Government fully exects that President Harrison will carry the retailntory threat against Canada Into effect, as regards the use of the St. Mary's Canal. An official in high authority sserts that President Harrison has totally ignored he proposal the Dominion Government submitted in by which all cause of complaint against anada for alleged discrimination against the United States in the use of the Dominion canals would be The fact that the President has remained slent leads to the belief here that the offer of the Canadian Government practically disposes of the case, although, for political reasons, President Harrison has withheld his affirmative reply.

It is learned that Canada will not take any action in the canal-tolls dispute until the United States Government is heard from. If President Harrison issues a proclamation bringing the Retailatory bill into a closer relation between such officers in general in effect the Dominion Cabinet will meet and send a protest to Great Britain against the violation by the inited States Government of the Washington treaty. In any event, Canada will not adopt a policy of

Toronto, Ang. 1 .- A dispatch from Ottawa to "The Globe" says: "The Cabinet at its meeting on Saturday discussed the retaliation power placed by Congress in the President's hands. This was followed last evening persons concerned in the murder of Lord Leitrim | Bowell and Mr. Carlin. The Ministers came to the conclusion that the President will issue a proclamaion respecting the "oo" Canal. It is learned that the Cablact here is divided on the question of what is of the British Government, on the ground that the whole question is argued on both sides from a treaty

Cabinet here is to shift the responsibility gradually on to the British Government, so that finally the dispute may be settled by aridiration, and in any question of damages the imperial Exchequer may stand between Canada and the consequences."

Montreal, Aug 1.—Mr. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on being asked if the prohibitory toil at Snult Ste. Marie, as threatened by the American authorities, would have any serious effect upon the business of his road, said that it would not; that it would cause inconvenience rather than damage to the company's laboratic historial. damage to the company's Interests.

A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF 150 SEATS. RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF

THE PRENCH COUNCILS GENERAL. Paris, Aug. 1.-The friennial elections held in the Connells General show a Republican gain of 150 scats.

THE ARION SINGERS CHEERED AT COLOGNE. Cologne, Aug. 1 .- The concert of the Arion singers e given by them during their European tour. The

The programme consisted of chorus compositions by Schuiz, Gritry; the concert wound up with four American songs, which were received with cheers, Mr. Baldamus, who was present, was called before the andience and was heartily applauded. After the concert Mr. Welnacht was presented with a diamond pleased with the knowledge which the officers Arion members. Mr. Katzenmeyer received a god, medal and returned the compliment by the gift of a

VICTORIA SEALERS FAVOR THE PLANS.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 1.-Victoria scalers are entering eartily into the plans of the George C. Treadwell from the regiments, and had been drilled together tzed at Albany, N. Y. A representative of the company is here now arranging the preliminaries toolaing far accountished." o securing the contract of the scaladin market. The cure and dye them in America, thus taking from

THREE STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Hamburg, Aug. 1.—The German Meamer Russia. Captain schmidt, which sailed from Baltimore on July ton came in collision in the Elise and went ashors a the Island of Finkenwarder. The Breton and Nat-were subsequently float d and towed into Hamburg.

THE MURDER OF MART ANDERSEN.

TEVERAL WITNESSES WHO SAW HARRY SCHLIFT NEAR THE SCENE OF THE CRIME.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Adg. L-The hearing it the halons corpus proceedings brought by the coun-sel of Harry Schilpf to prin his release from the Middlesex County [all at New Branswick, where e is confined, charged with the murder of Mars Anderson on June 8, was begun here to day in th town hall before ex Judge Cowenhoven, commidoned by the Supreme Court to take the evidence The State was represented by Proceeding Robert Adrain. The first witness was James Donnelly, an employe of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. ards of the company, two thirds of a mile from the Patrick Burke testified to having secured the letter which schipf wrote to Clara Hollinder, Mary A. dersen's gil friend. The letters apparently have o connection with the murder,

John Schuliz, a watchman at Maurer a clis, at Maurer's Station, testified that he saw schipf on the atternoon of the murder, coming from

TROUBLES OF THE IRON HALL.

A TELEGRAM FROM SOMERRY-THE ORDER'S LURID LITERATURE.

Indianapolis, Aug. 1.—The surpense into which the public and especially the helders of policies in the order of the Iron Hall have been thrown by the non appearance of F. D. Somerby, Supreme Justice, and by the unly rumers that he has used something like \$750,000 of the order's money in his private Philadelphia bank, will be somewhat relieved by the following telegram. It is somerby's first utterance and the receiver was applied for on Friday last,

To "The Indianapolis News":

I learned late saturday night of the difficulty. I will be in Indianapolis to day. I have been detailed on account of a sick wife. F. D. SOMEREY. The first general circular issued by tife Iron Hall early in the eighties will be recalled by those It when it is said that it had the heading; " You don't have to die to beat this game." The order's literature has been decorated from that day to this with bird quotations from every source available for emplass.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS IN MONMOUTH COUNTY. Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 1 (Special).-The Republic an League of New-Jersey is doing excellent work this year. Political clubs are being formed in every unty and mass-meetings have been arranged, all The league is now considering the organization of clu

REGULARS AND NATIONAL GUARDSMEN FRATERNIZE.

HAPPY RESULTS OF THE WORK GOING ON AT PEEKSKILL-GREAT SUCCESS OF THE BATTALION DRILL-LIFE IN

THE TENTED CITY. State camp, Peekskill, N. Y., August 1 (Special.-A long step was taken in spanning the gulf which has always separated the officers of the Regular Army and the State militia, at this place, yesterday. If nothing else is accomplished in this extra week of duty, which Adjutant-General Porter showed so much wisdom and foresight in planning, everybody thinks that this will be enough. But it will not be all. The warm feeling of mutual regard which has manifested itself between the Army officers, who have acted as instructors, and the National Guardsmen, who have been the pupils, promises well for the future. The Army officers have commanded the National Guard forces for just one day in the drill field, and the result to-night is that each has an exceedingly high opinion of the abilities of the other. Many warm expressions of admiration were heard from both regarding the other. Thus the system of sending Army officers as instructors at the different National

bearing rich fruit in an exceedingly short time. When the sunrise gun broke the stillness of a good rest over Sunday, and officers and men were willing and anxious to be at work. place had been thoroughly soaked by the rain of the last twenty-four hours, and the appearance of the sun struggling through the cloudbank in the east was a welcome sight. The four companies turned out for company drill, by squad, in the extended order. The captains were on hand to act as instructors and to correct of snow and ice. any mistakes which might be made, but these officers had little or nothing to do in that respect as the corporals had learned their duties well. watch the drill, even at that early hour. Many expressions of admiration for the excellent work of the "non-coms" was heard on all sides.

Guard encampments throughout the country is

By the time the recall sounded, at 7 o'clock, the sun was shining brightly and had succeeded in dispelling the general gloom which wet weather invariably easts over the camp. Breakfast was partiken of with a relish, and then cots, blankets and almost everything movable in the tents was

Guard mounting was next in order and this ceremony passed off smoothly. The most intens interest was felt by all in the outcome of the battalion drill, which was to follow. Two armies body was delighted. Colonel Bates, of the Army who was the commanding officer, was highly and men di-played and the accuracy with which ceeded my expectations. It was remarkable for the fact that the men had been chosen at large companies little or not at all, we have much reason to be greatly pleased with the work thus

reject is to secure all the raw skins coming in, and A careful observer would find it exceedingly the laurels. Captain Barns's voice, which sounds like infant thunder fresh from the scenes of the adventures of the late Rip Van Winkle, seemed to such his men into the correct place at the proper time, and to all appearances the company from the 13th Regiment will be far from the foot of the list at the end of the week. The intense earnestness of Captain DeForest, of the 23d Regiment, inspired his subordinates with the feeling that the were soldiers in all seriousness, and in everything which they did this feeling was manifest. With his usual vivaciousness, Captain Thurston made every one of the men under him aware of his existence, and the unlucky man who forget himsel o iar as to make ever so small an error wa quickly rebuked. Captain Fisk's commands were marked by that calm but determined deliberation which is characteristic of the officers of the 7th Regiment. The conduct of the company under hi ommand demonstrated that the captain undoubtally knew what he was about, and the men under stood what he wanted.

If Colonel Bates was pleased at the way officers and men had obeyed his orders, those ander him were enthusiastic over the many virthes of the commanding officer. They exhibited on the drill field the same explicit confidence in the instructor that they have shown in the 'schools" and at informal talks out of school The visiting officers watched the drill with interest, and in the expressed opinions of many of bem it was the best that had ever been seen in

After dinner there was another session of the

After dinner there was another session of the quizzing cases, in which platoon movements were discussed, Colonel Bates again answering such questions as were put to him. Following this the non-commissioned officers assembled and "fired questions at Leutenaut French for a half-hour on knotty points touching their particular duties.

Among the new faces here to lay were Capter. News, Borhand and Frank Booseveit, and Leutenants G. K. Harroun and W. F. Judson, of the 12th Regiment: Colonel G. orge C. Fox, Lieuter ants George T. Bowman, Thomas H. Newboid, Albert C. Faul, Frederick H. Herz and Serceant J. H. L. Gallagher, of the 74th Regiment of Burgalo.

STRIKING AGAINST A CHECK SYSTEM.

Danbury, Conn., Aug. L.-Four hundred men went strike at the New-York Belting and Packing Comany Works in Newtown this morning. The striker eatly introduced by the company. The system re-pulses the men to be numbered, and whenever a man-inters or leaves the factory he has to deposit a check aring his number in a box at the entrance. F. C. of New York, manager of the works, was ser or and is trying to adjust matters with a committee of the strikers. The company is a big concern, having actories in New-York, Gleveland, Chicago, Passale, . J., and other places. At Newtown it has two large actories and it is about the only industry there. Is thought that the company will not access to the trikers' demands. The strikers appear firm, however

UNABLE TO MARKET ITS ORES.

Marquette, Mich., Aug. 1 .- Operations at the Chain don from Mine were this morning suspended for an adefinite period, and the entire force of 600 employes act that the company is unable to market its ore which is of a variety that is crowded out of the tuarket by cheaper ores. The Champion Mine is the third accest of the mines in the Marquette iron range.

FAILURE OF WELL-KNOWN COLTON BROKEES. New-crieans, Aug. 1.-The failure is announced of to statement of assets or liabilities has been made, but the firm did a large business. The house has always borne an excellent reputation, and John V. Moore, the active partner, is one of the best-known and most popular men in the cotton trade, THE SATELLITES OF MARS.

OBSERVATIONS AT LICK OBSERVATORY.

THE TINY MOONS OF THE PLANET EASILY DIS CERNED BY THE ASTRONOMERS-A DIS-

APPOINTMENT FOR THEORISTS. Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, Cal., Aug. 1 .-

'niil 10:30 last evening the sky was entirely over cast of the observatory, but the observations of the planet Mars were resumed as soon as it cleared up Campbell, Schaberle and Barnard furnished the following additional particulars regarding the pending opposition: At 10 o'clock on the evening of day. August 3, Mars will be in opposition with the His distance from the earth will approximat 35,000,000 miles and will be then nearer than at an time since 1877, when Hall discovered the two atellites, and closer to us than it will be again astronomers have been observing Mars during two hours of each night, when the planet is on the meridian, and they will continue these observations onth more. The highest magnify ing power that it is practicable to employ is 700 diameters, equivalent to the distance of the planet being 50,000 miles. The planet at best is very low in the sky and with low altitude. The planet's unteadiness is due to the atmosphere, causing all markings at times to disappear. The two satellites of Mars, the two smallest objects known to the whole solar system, are just visible to observers with a twelve-inch telescope. They are conspicuous objects in the 30-inch telescope and have been seen They are conspicuous the place at 4:55 this morning, its call was by all visitors to Lick Observatory. The eclipse of the inner satellite in the planet's shadow is easily observable. Since the outer satellite does not suffe obtain the positions of that satellite by micrometric measurements, which are made regularly, in order to properly determine the orbit. The south polar cap of Mars was unusually bright and large a month ago, but it is rapidly diminishing in size and brightness. This variability of the polar caps had led estronomers to believe that they are composed The south polar diminishes accordingly as summer in that hemisphere omes on and increases with the advent of winter. ent time there are numerous dark markings within the polar cap, as if there were large areas from which snow had disappeared. These markings had not

> the large dark region heretofore seen single, how appears double through the large refractor.
>
> But the most remarkable of all the observed phemena are three or more prominent bright projects on the southwest limb of Mars, visible for sevend nights for a short time each evening about three They will probably be visible on the atheast limb in about two or three weeks, when it is hoped to determine more fully their character. Ap-parently these projections arise from very bright regions in the planet. Whether they are high moun talns, or are due to some other phenomena, it is now

been seen before at any observatory. The region on

the sour face known as the Lucius soince is now seen

nearly as it appeared through the thirty-six-inch tele-

not been seen double. Drawings of the plane ar ande on each clear evening. These drawings will inally be converted into a single map at the close of the summer observations. Last night the south polar cap was very complex and numerous dark markings in the snow caps has been noted not only with the large telescope by Schaberlia and Campbell, but also wife as 12-linch glass by Barnard, who said some time ago a 12-linch glass by Barnard, who said some time ago a 12-linch glass by Barnard, who said some time ago a 12-linch glass by Barnard, would appear across that on one night a dark streak would appear across that on one night a dark streak would appear across that on one night a dark streak would appear across that on one night a dark streak would appear across that on one night a dark streak would appear across that one the disappearance of a large portion of the polar cap, leaving two white spois.

The discoveries last made at Modnt Hamilton are interesting and scientifically valuable. They are, in the trief, a contradiction of the surposed dombing or genination of the "canals" of the planet Mars, and a clear definition of the extraordinary satellites or a clear definition of the extraordinary satellites or a moons of that body, which to all other telescopes are more dots of light.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—The curious streaks observed in Mars, whatever they may be, are broad strips and in Mars, whatever they may be, are broad strips and in Mars, whatever they may be, are broad strips and in Mars, whatever they may be, are broad strips and in Mars, whatever they may be, are broad strips and in Mars, whatever they may be, are broad strips and in Mars, whatever they may be, are broad strips and in Mars, whatever they may be, are broad strips and in Mars, whatever they may be, are broad strips and in the cape of a large prices of a significant that the net advance with wholesale prices were even more striking. Mr. Carlisle had calculated that the net advance on all articles at wholesale prices was \$\$412.510.-552, but by the New-York Senator's analysis it.

Mr. Carlisle had calculated that the net advance on all articles at wholesale prices was \$\$\$412.510.-552, the summer observations. Last night the south polar

m Mars, whatever they may be, are broad strips and not narrow lines, just as they were seen through the Lick telescope two years ago. This will be a bitter disappointment to many visionary theorists, who have found in the existence of these "canals," and particularly in the autouncement that all were seen to be doubled, most indisputable evidence that Mars was remarkable inquiry.

shmet, which were first discovered by Asaph Hall in ashington during the opposition of 1877, and which have since been seen at brief intervals and only in the very largest telescopes. Not only have these little atsedies to be seen anywhere in the skyl beet plain view for the best part of the month, but of late astronomers have regularly observed their cellines in the shadow of Mars. The news of this work at the Lick Observatory will be received with reatest astenishment at all those observatories. moons, for at most of them it has only been poefforts, and astronomers are leath to believe that the lick telescope enables these minute specks of light to be signifily followed right up to the limb of the planet. The director of the observatory states that atellities are seen to disappear in the eclipse upon white the line of the shadow with almost the same stantaneous effect which is seen when the dark limb t the moon passes over a bright star in the sky. within a space of only two tenths of a second the cadow cast out into space by the globe of Mars.

The first is less than 4,000 miles from the urface of the planet and the other about three sime They revolve so impidly about the tenet that the inner one appears to move through eght hours so that it seems to be "new" three times day. In one evening this little attendant passes outh all four "quarters of the moon." The light which they give the planet at night must be very in ppear to be mere points of light with no sength's else. It has only been possible heretoicre to estimate he size of these bodies by comparing the amount of ight reflected by them with that reflected from the planet Mars itself, which size is known, but now, by neans of these "eclipse" observations, astronomers ave a direct meaure of their size, since it is found that each of the satellites moves its own diameter in astly tell from kniwledge of their orbits just what

of the planet Mars during the opposition of 1892 will

Rochester, Aug. 1.-Professor D. P. Todd, director of the Amherst College Observatory, who is a guest of Profesor Swift at the Warner Observatory, and Proessor Swift last night observed both the little satelites of Mars with the 16-inch telescope of that ob-servatory. They are visible only during a few weeks in fifteen years. They were discovered and last seen in 1877. This is the first time they have ever been seen by any telescope in the State of New-York.

GENERAL BRAGGS WANTS TO BE SENATOR. Milwankee, Aug. 1.-There promises to be a big

fight in the coming Democratic State Convention over the question of nominating a candidate for United States Senator. Senator Vilas went through the cam-paign two years ago as the indorsed candidate, and he had no trouble when the Legislature got ready to months were due to enhanced prices of food choose a successor to John C. Spooner. General Ed- products, it would be clearly demonstrated that the ward S. Bragg wants to be the next United States conator from this State, and he would much prefer from Rhode Island stated dis incity in his recent at making a fight before the convention. But there are that the main articles whose price rose about at who do not wish to oppose him until after the fall lection. For this reason they are opposed to having the State Convention nominate or Indorse a candidate for Senator. Brang and his friends knew all this, and they are resolved to make a light in the convention, believing that in case the convention does take action, will nominate Brang.

23 of the report, giving the relative prices of each group of articles for the first six months of the person will nominate Brang.

MR. CARLISLE ANSWERED.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

SENATOR HISCOCK DISSECTS HIS TARIFF

ARGUMENT.

A MASTERLY ANALYSIS OF THE MISLEADING TABLES PREPARED BY THE KENTUCKY

SENATOR-FOOD PRODUCTS ONLY HAVE RISEN IN PRICE.

THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBURE! Washington, August 1 .- The debate on the ffects of the McKinley law, begun in the Senate last week by Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Carlisle, was continued to-day with good effect by Senators Hawley and Hiscock, the former devoting himelf to a general review and defence of the American protective system as justified by history, logic and experience, while the latter, as a member of the committee which made the now famous report on wages and prices under the eries as to the fluctuations of prices in the last two ears, and their apparent causes, the result of an statistics collected under the committee's direction. Mr. Hiscock's immediate object was to meet and explode the remarkable statement made by Mr. Carlisle last Friday, that there had been net increase in the cost of all articles of general onsumption sold at retail in this country, from October, 1889, to September, 1891, of \$285,-000,000, and that this great increase in the

ost of living was due directly to - the

operations of the McKinley tariff law. The Finance Committee's report does, indeed, show that, although prices were lower, on the average, in September, 1891, than they were in October, 1889, yet during many months in the interval they undoubtedly ran above the 1889 average, and on this monthly excess Mr. Carlisle had figured out his total enhanced cost, on all articles to all consumers, in the twenty-nine months of \$285,000,000. To show the misleading character of the Kentucky Senator's inference that this increase was due immediately to the tariff legislation of 1890, Mr. Hiscock undertook an elaborate analysis of the monthly increases of cost on each article of consumption, published in detail in the report, and he soon discovered that the sole factor in this general enhanced cost of living was the marked rise of prices from October, 1889, to September, 1891, for agricultural and food products, but as the prices of food products absolutely unaffected by the schedules of the McKinley bill, the whole of Mr. Carlisle's elaborate argument at once fell to the ground.

cope during the apposition of 1800, and very different from its appearance as shown in the drawings of Schlaparelli. The Fons Auventi (fountain of youth), The Kentucky Senator's tables, in fact, when thoroughly dissected by Mr. Hiscock, were shown to prove just the reverse of what the compiler had anticipated. For, by comparing the increases in the cost of all articles of general consumption and food products considered separately, it was shown that the increase for the latter outstripped the increase for all articles combined, leaving an actual net decrease in prices for all articles in general consumption, except foods. Mr. Carlisle had shown that the net cost of all articles had advanced during the twenty-nine months \$285,000,000, but during that period the cost of food products alone had advanced, as Mr. Hiscock demonstrated, \$332,-06,226, leaving a net decrease in price for all articles other than foods of \$47,000,000. The results

THE SPEECH IN DETAIL. MR, HISCOCK'S THOROUGH ANALYSIS OF RECENT

PLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES. Washington, August 1 (Special).-Senator His-

ock spoke in part as follows: The tariff legislation of 1890 has been attacked for the last two years on the ground that it caused a ceneral rise in retail prices and a noticeable increase in the cast of living. To meet this assertion the inary of the sub-committee of the Finance Committee into the fluctuations of prices and wages was authorized and prosecuted. Its results are now published and bey furnish a complete refutation of the allegation at the McKinley law was followed by an enhanced cost of living as has been charged by our political opponents. The report of the committee includes in a analysis 214 articles of common consumption. No ttempt was made in preparing the list to distinguish in any way between projected and non-protected ar-ticles, or between articles of foreign and domestic origin, since the point at Issue was simply whether commiddes as a whole had risen or fallen in price. The result of the inquiry plainly shows that so far as retail prices are concerned, and these are the prices urbance of prices took place which could be properly ascribed to the tartif. Of all the articles upon the fluctuation, as there are many articles incl the list which vary with the senson. This will account month to month. Table No. 24 of the report gives relative retail price in each month, averaged by different systems. By the second system of averaging -according to importances-we find that prices go up in the winter and fall in the summer in both years. To make any comparison between the years, we should take the same months. In this way we draw the following comparisons:

Vest, June July August September, 1889 190.03 100.08 19.92 90.98 1890 190.87 100.40 100.82 100.71 1891 101.23 100.48 90.50 00.56 In June the 1800 price is less than the 1889 price, white the 1891 price exceeds that of 1889. In the three other months 1800 is higher than in 1889. The year 1801 is higher in July than either 1889 or 1890, while in August and September it is lower, If we average these four months the result is 1880, 100.00; 1800, 100.32; 1891, 100.19. These figures show, if they show anything, that prices rose before the passage of the recent tariff act, and fell after enactment. But this calculation is disturbed by the presence of articles like eggs, butter, potatoes and vegetables, subject to very important as to price by reason of seasons. A forward or back-A fairer basis of comparison is that found in the third column of the table referred to, in which these articles are emitted throughout. This shows the following

compartson:

Each month there is a lower price in 1890 than in 1359, and the lowest price of all in 1891. we have: 1889, 100,00; 1890, 99.50; 1891, 98.84 The contention that prices had been generally raised through the operation of the lariff might seem substantiated if with food all other articles had increased in price. It cannot be denied that prices in the early months of 1891 are distinctly higher than many Democrats who do not favor Bragg's candidacy, initial point in the month of April, 1801, and thus increased the average of the monti, were agricutural products. We may consider this point somewhat products.